



# TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, REGULATORY, AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS



Omaha District Home Page:  
<http://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/html/pd-p/CivWeb.htm>

## ***INTRODUCTION***

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is the world's largest public engineering agency, and we have three major missions.

- Under our CIVIL WORKS mission, we not only build flood control reservoirs, flood walls, levees, navigation locks and dams, etc., we also design and implement non-structural flood damage reduction and ecosystem restoration projects.
- Under our MILITARY CONSTRUCTION mission, we support the Department of Defense with engineering and construction services.
- Under our ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION mission, we protect the environment by cleaning up hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste sites.

This brochure focuses entirely on the Civil Works Program of the Corps' Omaha District. The Omaha District has broad civil works responsibilities for flood damage reduction, hydroelectric power generation, and navigation improvement as well as for other water and related land resources problems and needs, including ecosystem restoration, recreation, and comprehensive flood plain management.

The Omaha District provides quality expertise in the areas of Engineering, Construction, Operations, Planning, Real Estate, and Project Management. The District covers all or part of 10 States, encompassing 700,000 square miles. The Omaha District employs some 1,300 full-time workers and up to 100 students and interns. Within the Civil Works mission, we operate or maintain 27 flood control reservoirs. These dams and reservoirs provide flood control, hydropower, recreation, and navigation and enhance water quality and supply. The District has and is currently in the process of designing and constructing a multitude of projects involving flood damage reduction, ecosystem restoration, and hydropower. The terrain within the Omaha District varies greatly—from the Rocky Mountains and semiarid plains to prime farmland and urban areas.

Under existing authorities, the Corps is authorized to provide technical assistance to local communities, States, and federally recognized Indian Tribes in support of their efforts to alleviate flooding impacts, reduce erosion, and otherwise plan for the wise and prudent use of the Nation's water and related land resources. The District also has authority to construct certain water resources-related projects without specific congressional approval if the projects meet certain criteria previously established by Congress. Projects that do not meet the criteria for the above programs require specific authorization and appropriation of funds by Congress.

The following pages describe the assistance available under the Omaha District's Technical Assistance, Project Implementation, Regulatory, and Emergency Management Programs. Also included is information on the technical expertise the Omaha District has in the specific areas of Planning, Hydrologic Engineering, Geotechnical Engineering, and Design Engineering, which are the major components of any work under the Civil Works program.

For additional information concerning programs or areas of expertise described in this brochure, please contact the respective individuals listed below.

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***CIVIL WORKS  
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE,  
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION,  
REGULATORY, AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT  
PROGRAMS***

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## PLANNING ASSISTANCE TO STATES (Section 22)

**PURPOSE:** To cooperate with States, public entities within States, and federally recognized Indian Tribes in the preparation of plans for the development, utilization, and conservation of water and related land resources.

**DESCRIPTION:** Under this program, the Corps can provide technical planning assistance in all areas related to water resources development in which the Corps has expertise. These areas include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

Flood damage reduction	Hydrologic analysis
Bank stabilization	Hydraulic analysis
Sedimentation	Hydropower
Dredging	Flood hazard mitigation
Navigation	Environmental preservation and enhancement
Hazardous, toxic, and radioactive wastes	Fish and wildlife
Water conservation	Cultural resources
Water quality	Flood plain information
Surface water	Ecosystem and watershed planning
Ground water	Streambed degradation
Recreation	

**LIMITATIONS:** Assistance is limited to \$500,000 in Federal funds per State or Tribe per year, based on available appropriations. The assistance (study) is reconnaissance level in detail. Most studies are completed within 12 months.

**COST:** Studies are cost-shared on a 50-50 basis with one (or more) non-Federal sponsor (a State, a public entity within a State, or an Indian Tribe).

**AUTHORITY:** Section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974, as amended.

For additional information or to request assistance under this program, please contact Dave Brandon, Chief, Plan Formulation Section, at (402) 221-4889 or John Palensky, Section 22 Program Manager, at (402) 221-4584.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

# FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES

**PURPOSE:** To provide a full range of information, technical services, and planning guidance needed to support and promote effective flood plain management.

**DESCRIPTION:** The Corps can provide the following:

### *TECHNICAL SERVICES/PLANNING ASSISTANCE*

Flood and flood plain data are developed and interpreted. This includes information on flood hazard mitigation, flood proofing, flood formation and timing, flood depth or stage, flood water velocity, extent of flooding, duration of flooding, flood frequency, obstruction to floodflows (including ice jams), regulatory floodways, flood loss potential before and after employment of flood plain management measures, and comprehensive flood plain management planning. On a larger scale, the program provides assistance and guidance in the form of “Special Studies” on all aspects of flood plain management planning.

Some of the most common types of Special Studies include the following:

Flood plain delineation/ flood hazard evaluation	Flood damage reduction studies
Dam break analysis	Urbanization impact studies
Flood warning/preparedness studies	Stormwater management studies
Regulatory floodway studies	Flood proofing studies
Comprehensive flood plain management studies	Inventory of flood-prone structures
Flood mitigation studies	Nonstructural flood damage reduction studies

### *GUIDES AND PAMPHLETS*

Guides and pamphlets associated with flood plain management can be developed and/or supplied.

**COST:** All program services provided to State, regional, or local governments or other non-Federal public agencies are free of charge, within program funding limits. Program services can also be provided with 100 percent of the funds coming from the requesting entity. Federal agencies and private entities are required to provide funds to cover 100 percent of the cost of services provided.

**AUTHORITY:** Section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1960, as amended.

For additional information or to request assistance under this program, please contact Randy Behm, Chief, Flood Plain Management Services Section, at (402) 221-4596.

## **RESTORATION OF ABANDONED MINE SITES (RAMS) (Section 560)**

**PURPOSE:** To provide technical planning and design assistance to Federal and non-Federal interests for carrying out projects to address water quality problems caused by drainage and related activities from abandoned and inactive noncoal mines. Also to provide assistance to non-Federal and nonprofit entities to develop, manage, and maintain a database of technologies for reclamation of abandoned and inactive noncoal mine sites.

**DESCRIPTION:** Assistance may be provided under the RAMS program in support of a Federal or non-Federal project for the following purposes:

- (1) Response, control, and remediation of hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste and improvement of the quality of the environment associated with abandoned or inactive noncoal mines.
- (2) Restoration and protection of streams, rivers, wetlands, groundwater sources, and other waterbodies and all ecosystems, including terrestrial ecosystems degraded, or with the potential to become degraded, from abandoned or inactive noncoal mines.
- (3) Demonstration and implementation of treatment technologies, including innovative and alternative technologies, to minimize or eliminate adverse environmental effects associated with abandoned or inactive noncoal mines.
- (4) Demonstration and implementation of management practices to address environmental effects associated with abandoned or inactive noncoal mines.
- (5) Remediation and restoration of abandoned or inactive noncoal mine sites for public health or safety purposes.
- (6) Expedition of the remediation or restoration of abandoned or inactive noncoal mines to minimize adverse impacts to the environment.

**PROCESS:** Cost-sharing with sponsors is authorized for both Federal and non-Federal agencies. The Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this program is 50 percent, except for any project located on Federal lands, in which case, the Federal share is 100 percent of the costs. The Corps' share will be determined through negotiation with the other Federal agency.

**AUTHORITY:** Section 560 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999.

For additional information or to request assistance under this program, please contact Bill Mulligan, Chief, Civil Works Branch, at (402) 221-7184 or Deb Kobler, RAMS Program Manager, at (402) 221-4897.

## **FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROJECTS (Section 205)**

**PURPOSE:** To construct projects (structural or nonstructural) to reduce damages caused by flooding. This program focuses on solving local flood problems in urban areas, towns, and villages.

**DESCRIPTION:** Examples of structural projects are levees, channels, small dams, and floodwalls. Examples of nonstructural projects include flood plain parks, flood warning systems, flood proofing, and relocation of flood-prone development. The Corps works with the project sponsor to (1) define the flood problem, (2) evaluate solutions, (3) select a plan, (4) develop the design, and (5) construct a project.

**PROCESS:**

### ***FEASIBILITY STUDY***

The Corps, along with a non-Federal sponsor, conducts a feasibility study to identify potentially feasible projects and to determine whether the Federal Government and the non-Federal sponsor should construct a structural or a nonstructural project. The first \$100,000 of the feasibility study cost is 100 percent Federal; any costs over \$100,000 are cost-shared 50-50 with the sponsor--in the form of cash and in-kind services.

### ***IMPLEMENTATION***

**Structural Projects:** The non-Federal sponsor provides 5 percent of the project cost in cash and also provides any needed lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal sites (LERRDs). If these items equal less than 35 percent of the total project cost, the cash contribution must be increased to make up the difference. The contribution of the non-Federal sponsor is currently limited to a maximum of 50 percent of the total project cost. After construction is complete, operation and maintenance is the responsibility of the non-Federal sponsor.

**Nonstructural Projects:** The cost-share requirement is the same as for structural projects, with the exception that the non-Federal share is minimized and maximized at 35 percent.

Some States have programs to help local communities with their share of cost-shared study and construction costs. The Federal investment in the solution is limited to a maximum of \$7 million per project.

**AUTHORITY:** Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended.

For additional information or to request assistance under this program, please contact Dave Brandon, Chief, Plan Formulation Section, at (402) 221-4889 or Nelson Carpenter, Section 205 Program Manager, at (402) 221-4450.

## **EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION (Section 14)**

**PURPOSE:** To construct emergency streambank and shoreline protection to prevent erosion from damaging highways, bridges, roads, streets, utilities (including water and sewage treatment plants), public buildings, hospitals, churches, schools, parks, and other nonprofit public facilities.

**DESCRIPTION:** The Corps works with the project sponsor to (1) define the problem, (2) evaluate solutions, (3) select a plan, (4) develop the design, and (5) construct a project.

**PROCESS:**

### ***FEASIBILITY STUDY***

If a public facility is in imminent danger of failure, the Corps can conduct a study to analyze the problem, develop the solution to solve the problem, and determine the feasibility of erosion protection. The cost of the feasibility study is paid by the Federal Government.

### ***IMPLEMENTATION***

If a feasible solution is found, the Corps, along with the non-Federal sponsor, proceeds to construction. The non-Federal sponsor provides at least 5 percent of the project cost in cash and also provides any needed lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal sites (LERRDs). If these items equal less than 35 percent of the total project cost, the cash contribution must be increased to make up the difference. The contribution of the non-Federal sponsor is limited to a maximum of 50 percent of the project costs. After construction, operation and maintenance is the responsibility of the non-Federal sponsor.

The Federal investment in the solution is limited to a maximum of \$1 million per project.

**AUTHORITY:** Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended.

For additional information or to request assistance under this program, please contact Dave Brandon, Chief, Plan Formulation Section, at (402) 221-4889 or Laura Timp, Section 14 Program Manager, at (402) 221-4627.

## **CHANNEL CLEARING FOR FLOOD CONTROL (Section 208)**

**PURPOSE:** To clear stream channels to increase channel flow capacity, decrease flooding, and reduce damage from debris carried by floodflows.

**DESCRIPTION:** Work can include channel clearing of accumulated snags and debris and limited excavation. Embankment construction is limited to the use of the material excavated from the channel. The Corps works with the non-Federal sponsor to (1) define the flood problem, (2) evaluate the effectiveness of channel clearing alternatives, (3) select a plan, (4) develop the design, and (5) construct a project.

**PROCESS:**

***FEASIBILITY STUDY***

The Corps, along with a non-Federal sponsor, conducts a study to identify potentially feasible projects and to determine whether the Federal Government and the non-Federal sponsor should construct a structural or a nonstructural project. The first \$100,000 of the feasibility study cost is 100 percent Federal; any costs over \$100,000 are cost-shared 50-50 with the sponsor--in the form of cash and in-kind services.

***IMPLEMENTATION***

If it is decided to proceed with construction, the non-Federal sponsor provides 5 percent of the project cost in cash and also provides any needed lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal sites (LERRDs). If these items equal less than 35 percent of the total project cost, the cash contribution must be increased to make up the difference. The contribution of the non-Federal sponsor is limited to a maximum of 50 percent of the total project cost. After construction, operation and maintenance is the responsibility of the non-Federal sponsor.

Some States have programs to help local communities with their share of cost-shared study and construction costs. The Federal investment in the solution is limited to a maximum of \$500,000 per project.

**AUTHORITY:** Section 208 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, as amended.

For additional information or to request assistance under this program, please contact Dave Brandon, Chief, Plan Formulation Section, at (402) 221-4889.

## **SMALL MARINA AND NAVIGATION PROJECTS (Section 107)**

**PURPOSE:** To construct small projects to improve navigation. Typical projects in the Missouri River basin include constructing small boat harbors, marinas, and navigational aids and dredging entrance channels.

**DESCRIPTION:** The Corps works with the non-Federal sponsor to (1) define the navigation problems, (2) evaluate solutions, (3) select a plan, (4) develop the design, and (5) construct the project.

**PROCESS:**

### ***FEASIBILITY STUDY***

The Corps, along with a non-Federal sponsor, conducts a feasibility study to identify potentially feasible projects and to determine whether the Federal Government and the non-Federal sponsor should construct a structural or a nonstructural project. The first \$100,000 of the feasibility study cost is 100 percent Federal; any costs over \$100,000 are cost-shared 50-50 with the sponsor--in the form of cash and in-kind services.

### ***IMPLEMENTATION***

The non-Federal sponsor provides any needed lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal sites (LERRDs) plus 20 percent of the cost of general navigation features and 50 percent of the cost of recreation features. The non-Federal share for general navigation features (breakwaters, jetties, and the entrance channel) includes 10 percent cash during construction, with an additional 10 percent cash over 30 years. LERRD costs can be deducted from the second 10-percent payment. Recreation features include the joint general navigation features allocated to recreation, as well as marina buildings, berths, etc. The Federal Government provides initial operation and maintenance (O&M) of the general navigation features, but, ultimately, non-Federal interests become responsible for all O&M.

Some States have programs to help local communities with their share of cost-shared study and construction costs. The maximum Federal investment in a plan is \$4 million per project.

**AUTHORITY:** Section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960, as amended.

For additional information or to request assistance under this program, please contact Dave Brandon, Chief, Plan Formulation Section, at (402) 221-4889.

## **PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (Section 1135)**

**PURPOSE:** To modify the structures or operations of previously constructed Corps water resources projects to improve the quality of the environment in the public interest.

**DESCRIPTION:** The types of work that can be accomplished under this program are structural or operational changes to existing projects for restoration or enhancement of environmental values, especially fish and wildlife values. Any modifications for environmental improvement must be both feasible and consistent with the authorized project purposes. The Corps coordinates with the appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies on any actions taken.

**PROCESS:**

### ***FEASIBILITY***

If a non-Federal sponsor is interested in cost-sharing a project, the Corps will prepare a study proposal at 100 percent Federal cost. If the study proposal is approved, the subsequent costs for the feasibility study, plans and specifications, and construction are cost-shared. The sponsor's share is 25 percent of these costs but is not payable unless and until the project enters the construction phase. In-kind services provided during design or construction can be credited toward a sponsor's share. Sponsors are usually public agencies; however, Indian Tribes and national nonprofit organizations such as Ducks Unlimited and the National Wildlife Federation may also qualify as sponsors. A private interest may qualify as a non-Federal sponsor if the proposed modifications do not require future operation and maintenance.

### ***IMPLEMENTATION***

A sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal sites (LERRDs) for required implementation of the proposed modifications. Costs to acquire the LERRDs are credited toward the sponsor's 25-percent share of total costs. The sponsor is responsible for all operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement required for the project modifications, although, by subagreement, a third party can perform these responsibilities for the sponsor. Modification costs cannot exceed \$5 million (Federal costs) per project unless specifically approved by Corps Headquarters. No minimum cost per project has been established; however, the design costs should not exceed the costs of the project modifications.

**AUTHORITY:** Section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended.

For additional information or to request assistance under this program, please contact Dave Brandon, Chief, Plan Formulation Section, at (402) 221-4889 or Steve Rothe, Section 1135 Program Manager, at (402) 221-4579.

## **AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION (Section 206)**

**PURPOSE:** To restore historic habitat conditions (aquatic ecosystems) at any location to benefit fish and wildlife resources.

**DESCRIPTION:** The types of work that can be accomplished under this program are structural or operational changes to improve the environment, such as reconnecting old river channels and backwaters, creating wetland subimpoundments on the perimeters of reservoirs, improving water quality through the reduction of erosion and sedimentation, manipulating wetlands and vegetation in shallow headwaters of reservoirs, and planting woody vegetation in flood plains.

**PROCESS:**

### ***FEASIBILITY***

If a non-Federal sponsor is interested in cost-sharing a project, the Corps will prepare a study proposal at 100 percent Federal cost. If the study proposal is approved, the subsequent costs for the feasibility study, plans and specifications, and construction are cost-shared. The sponsor's share is 35 percent of these costs but is not payable unless and until the project enters the construction phase. In-kind services provided during design or construction can be credited toward a sponsor's share. Sponsors are usually public agencies; however, Indian Tribes and national nonprofit organizations such as Ducks Unlimited and the National Wildlife Federation may also qualify as sponsors. A private interest may qualify as a non-Federal sponsor if the proposed modifications do not require future operation and maintenance.

### ***IMPLEMENTATION***

A sponsor must provide all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal sites (LERRD's) for required implementation of the proposed modifications. Costs to acquire the LERRD's are credited toward the sponsor's 35-percent share of total costs. The sponsor is responsible for all operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement required for the project modifications, although, by subagreement, a third party can perform these responsibilities for the sponsor. Modification costs cannot exceed \$5 million (Federal costs) per project unless specifically approved by Corps Headquarters. No minimum cost per project has been established; however, the planning and design costs should not exceed the costs of the project modifications.

**AUTHORITY:** Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996.

For additional information or to request assistance under this program, please contact Dave Brandon, Chief, Plan Formulation Section, at (402) 221-4889 or Steve Rothe, Section 206 Program Manager, at (402) 221-4579.

## **WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS (General Investigations Program)**

**PURPOSE:** To construct larger projects to reduce flood damages or to restore the environment and to provide Corps assistance in resolving more complex flood-related water resources problems. This program includes projects ranging from those that solve costly flood problems for a single community to those that solve more complex flooding problems involving multiple communities or large agricultural areas. This program can be used to evaluate multipurpose projects that can include flood damage reduction, water supply, ecosystem restoration, sedimentation reduction, cultural resources preservation, recreation, or other purposes.

**DESCRIPTION:** Examples of projects developed under this program are reservoirs, diversions, levees, channels, floodwalls, pump stations, and nonstructural measures such as flood plain parks, flood warning systems, flood proofing, and the relocation of flood-prone development. The Corps works with the project sponsor to (1) define the problem and related water resources opportunities, (2) evaluate flood control or multipurpose solutions, (3) select a plan, (4) develop the design, and (5) construct a project.

### **PROCESS:**

#### ***STUDY AUTHORIZATION AND CONGRESSIONAL FUNDING***

Studies require specific authorization and funding from Congress. The Corps and your Congressman or Senator work together to prepare a study resolution, which, when approved by Congress, provides the authorization for the study. The Corps and the non-Federal study sponsors work together to define the scope of the study. If approved, the study is then included in a request for funding to Congress.

#### ***RECONNAISSANCE STUDY/FEASIBILITY STUDY***

The reconnaissance study determines if there is at least one potentially feasible solution to the identified water resources problem. The \$100,000 cost of the reconnaissance study is paid by the Federal Government. If a feasible solution is found during the reconnaissance study, the Corps, along with a non-Federal sponsor, conducts a feasibility study (1) to further evaluate the plan identified in the reconnaissance study and any other potentially feasible solutions and (2) to determine whether the Federal Government and the non-Federal sponsor should construct the project. Fifty percent of the cost of the feasibility study is paid by the non-Federal sponsor in the form of cash and in-kind services.

#### ***IMPLEMENTATION***

The feasibility study is submitted to Congress for authorization of construction. Normal implementation consists of the non-Federal share of the implementation costs varying between a minimum of 35 percent and a maximum of 50 percent. The sponsor is responsible for all operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and replacement required for the project.

For additional information or to request assistance under this program, please contact Dave Brandon, Chief, Plan Formulation Section, at (402) 221-4889.

## REGULATORY AUTHORITIES/RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL: The Corps of Engineers has regulatory authority under two laws, the Clean Water Act and the River and Harbor Act of 1899. The purpose of these laws, and the intent of the Corps' Regulatory Program, is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of waters of the United States through the control of discharges of dredged or fill material and to protect the navigable capacity of our Nation's waters.

SECTION 404 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT: This law regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters (including adjacent wetlands) of the United States. The landward regulatory limit is the ordinary high-water mark. Typical Section 404 activities include road-fills and causeways, where portions of the construction are in waters of the United States; dams and dikes; protection devices such as levees, groins, riprap, and other bank stabilization measures; and site development fill as part of residential, commercial, industrial, or recreational construction.

SECTION 10 OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR ACT OF 1899: This law covers any structure that is placed in, on, or under a designated navigable waterway. Typical Section 10 activities include boat docks, mooring facilities, intakes, overhead power lines, buried utility transmission lines, and dredging.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS PERMITS: The Corps issues three kinds of Department of the Army permits: individual permits, regional general permits, and nationwide general permits. You are encouraged to contact the Corps of Engineers for proposed work in waters in your area. Exemptions and nationwide, regional, and individual permit requirements will be reviewed. By discussing all information prior to application submittal, your application will be processed more efficiently. An official determination as to the need for a Department of the Army permit will be provided upon request. Permits from the Corps should be acquired prior to undertaking any work in or near a river, stream, or wetland.

### *NATIONWIDE AND REGIONAL GENERAL PERMITS*

These two permit authorizations are for projects that have minimal environmental impacts. Normally, these permit actions are processed in a fairly short time. Examples of nationwide permit activities include minor bank stabilization activities; minor road crossings; discharges of fill material which are less than 10 cubic yards; repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of existing structures; utility crossings; and discharges of dredged or fill materials into non-tidal waters upstream from their headwaters. Examples of activities that would fall under regional general permits include both temporary and permanent fills placed in conjunction with roadway crossings and fill placed in conjunction with fishery habitat improvement structures.

## REGULATORY AUTHORITIES/RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

### *INDIVIDUAL PERMITS*

An individual permit is required when a project is not exempted from regulation and is of such a scope or magnitude that it does not fall under one of the nationwide or regional general permits. Processing of an individual permit application involves circulation of a public notice to Federal, State, and local agencies; individuals; and organized groups for review. The public notice is the primary method of advising interested parties of a proposed activity and soliciting comments necessary to evaluate the probable impacts of that activity. During the public notice comment period (usually 30 days), a public hearing may be requested. If it is determined that a public hearing would provide additional information necessary for the public interest review of the project, a hearing will be held. Finally, a determination is made as to whether the project is in the public interest, and the permit is either denied or issued. Oftentimes during the course of the public interest review, the proposed work is either modified or mitigative measures are agreed upon to bring the project into the public interest. To minimize delays in permit decisions, applicants should contact agencies, individuals, or organized groups that may have some concerns with the proposed project early in the planning process.

**CORPS EVALUATION CRITERIA:** The following policies are applicable to the review of all applications for Department of the Army permits. Additional policies specifically applicable to certain types of activities are identified in 33 CFR Parts 321-324.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (a) Public interest review                            | (i) Safety of impoundment structures    |
| (b) Effects on wetlands                               | (j) Flood plain management              |
| (c) Fish and wildlife                                 | (k) Water supply and conservation       |
| (d) Water quality                                     | (l) Energy conservation and development |
| (e) Historic, cultural, scenic, and recreation values | (m) Navigation                          |
| (f) Effects on limits of the territorial sea          | (n) Environmental benefits              |
| (g) Consideration of property ownership               | (o) Economics                           |
| (h) Other Federal, State, or local requirements       | (p) Mitigation                          |

The Corps' decision to issue or deny a permit is based on the benefits that may result from the proposed activity. These benefits are weighed against any foreseeable adverse impacts. Permits are denied only if an activity is determined to be contrary to the public interest.

For additional information about the Corps' Regulatory Program, including the locations and phone numbers of the various regulatory field offices within the Omaha District, please contact Katie Schenk, Chief, Regulatory Branch, at (402) 221-4211.

## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

**PURPOSE:** To permit an effective response in times of natural disasters.

### FLOOD EMERGENCIES:

#### *DISASTER PREPAREDNESS*

Preparedness prior to a disaster is essential for providing an effective emergency response. The Corps engages in disaster preparedness activities to ensure its readiness to respond to emergency incidents. These activities include maintaining a system of fully qualified and trained personnel, resources, emergency policies, and operational plans and procedures. These preparedness efforts are federally funded and are coordinated with other Federal, State, and local agencies to ensure a uniform multi-agency response to emergencies. This program includes the following:

- Coordination with State and local officials
- Emergency publications
- Exercises and training
- Inspection of non-Federal flood control works
- Maintenance of supplies and equipment for emergency response



#### *EMERGENCY OPERATIONS*

During actual flood conditions, emergency operations will be undertaken by the Corps to supplement State and local efforts. These operations will be implemented when State and local resources are in danger of being exhausted or when time necessitates immediate supplemental assistance to prevent extensive property damage or loss of life. A declaration of a state of emergency or a written request by the Governor of a State (or his/her authorized representative) is desirable to receive federally funded Corps support. Under urgent conditions, telephone re-

quests from State authorities will be sufficient to receive Corps assistance. The following activities are included in this program:

- Field investigations, collection of data, and monitoring of natural disasters and flood emergency operations, such as providing the following:

## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (Continued)

- Technical assistance
- Flood-fighting materials
- Direct flood-fight operations
- Flood search and rescue operations
- Emergency contracting
- Snagging and clearing

### *REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES*

Rehabilitation activities consist of the repair or restoration of any eligible flood-damaged flood control project to ensure the structure's soundness and continued function. This work is limited to providing the same degree of flood protection that was provided by the original structure. If improvements to the original structure are desired, these improvements must be accomplished at non-Federal cost. Additionally, the repair must be economically feasible and the project must meet design and maintenance standards established by the Corps to be eligible for Corps assistance.

Requests for rehabilitation assistance can be accepted only from eligible public sponsors. The minimum project cost is currently \$1,000. The request must be made within 30 days of a flood event. The project is cost-shared (20 percent from the sponsors and 80 percent from the Federal Government).

### *EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY AND DROUGHT ASSISTANCE*

Emergency Water Supply. The Corps can provide emergency supplies of clean drinking water at Federal expense to any locality with a source of contaminated drinking water that is a substantial threat to health and welfare. If the Governor signs a request for assistance, the State disaster services organization and the Corps will coordinate their efforts. The Corps will respond after State and local agencies have made full use of their own resources.

Drought Assistance. The Corps, under certain statutory conditions, has authority to construct wells and to transport water to ranchers, farmers, and political subdivisions within areas determined by the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works (ASA(CW)) to be drought distressed. Any rancher, farmer, or political subdivision within a designated drought-distressed area that experiences an inadequate supply of water as a result of ASA(CW)-declared drought is eligible for assistance at Federal expense. Ranchers/farmers must realize at least one-third of their gross annual income from agricultural sources to qualify for assistance. Water for livestock is not eligible under these provisions. The Corps will respond only after a written request from the Governor or his/her authorized representative. Before Corps assistance is considered, other applicable Federal assistance authorities must be evaluated.

## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (Continued)

### *ADVANCE MEASURES*

Advance measures consist of temporary emergency actions undertaken prior to flooding to prevent loss of life and damages to improved property and applies only to the protection of a flood control facility. Before the Corps can consider advance measures, there must be a threat of flooding that will cause damages if action is not taken immediately. The threat must be established by National Weather Service predictions or by Corps determinations of unusual flooding from adverse conditions. Federally funded emergency assistance under this authority will be considered when requested by the Governor of a State. This assistance is to complement the maximum efforts of State and local authorities and must be economically feasible.

### *AUTHORITY*

Public Law 99, 84th Congress, as amended (Flood and Coastal Storm Emergencies Act)

OTHER THAN FLOOD EMERGENCIES: These activities include independent emergency actions to provide necessary assistance under urgent conditions in the absence of specific statutory authority. Any assistance provided is supplemental to the maximum efforts of State and local interests. The assistance is available only to save human life, prevent immediate human suffering, or mitigate major property damage or destruction. The Corps is authorized to use its own personnel, equipment, and supplies in serious emergencies or disasters.

### *AUTHORITY*

Army Regulation AR 500-60, Disaster Relief

For additional information about the Emergency Management Program, please contact Jack Rose, Chief, Readiness Branch, at (402) 221-4148.

## SUPPORT FOR OTHERS

### SUPPORT FOR OTHERS

**PURPOSE:** To perform work funded by non-Department of Defense (non-DoD) Federal agencies, by State and/or local governments of the United States, or by Indian Tribes.

**DESCRIPTION:** The Support for Others Program provides the Corps with opportunities to serve the Nation and enhance its capability to accomplish its assigned missions. Any work performed must be consistent with Corps organizational purposes and capability. Work varies from employing one or several of the Corps' skills to using the whole range of the Corps' planning, engineering, real estate, contracting, construction management, and legal skills. The Corps' capabilities include, but are not limited to, the following areas listed under Technical Areas of Expertise, mainly:

Hydrologic Engineering  
Geotechnical Engineering  
Design Engineering  
Planning Services

**LIMITATIONS:** Before the Corps can support State and local governments, the requesting government must certify that it cannot obtain the services reasonably and expeditiously from private firms. The technical services that may be provided include studies and planning activities, engineering and design (including plans and specifications), construction management assistance, and training. Construction management assistance is limited to technical advice to improve State or local management capability in contract preparation, negotiation, and evaluation; contract administration; quality assurance; and supervision and inspection. The Corps may not acquire real estate or be the construction contracting officer for a State or local government.

**COST:** All Corps costs must be provided by the customer agency. Under the program, the customer retains responsibility for program planning, development, and budgeting.

**AUTHORITY:** Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535), 10 U.S.C. 3036(d), and the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (31 U.S.C. 6505).

For additional information or to request assistance under this program, please contact Bill Mulligan, Chief, Civil Works Branch, at (402) 221-7184.

## TECHNICAL AREAS OF EXPERTISE

The Omaha District has exceptional technical capability in all areas of the Civil Works program. The following pages briefly describe the technical expertise available within the District in the following fields:

Hydrologic Engineering  
Geotechnical Engineering  
Design Engineering  
Planning Services

### HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING

#### ***Watershed Modelling***

Rainfall/Runoff Modelling  
GIS Applications  
Streamflow and Reservoir Routing  
Hypothetical Storm Evaluation  
Historical Storm Evaluation  
Continuous Streamflow Simulation  
Snowmelt Simulation and Analysis

#### ***Flood Control Design***

Levees and Floodwalls  
Reservoirs and Spillways  
Conduit and Drainage Structures  
Pumping Stations  
River Channel Restoration  
Diversion Structures  
Flood Warning and Preparedness

#### ***River Environmental Restoration***

Geomorphology  
Wetland Habitat Design  
Channel Chute Restoration

#### ***Flood Plain Management***

Flood Boundary Determination  
Floodway Analysis  
Flood Hazard/Mitigation  
Flood Insurance/FEMA Studies  
Flood Plain Information Preparation  
Flood Plain Management Planning  
Nonstructural Flood Damage Reduction

#### ***Sediment/Erosion Design***

Soil Erosion Rates Analysis  
Sediment Retention Structure Sizing  
Sediment Deposition and Scour Analysis  
Streambed Erosion Protection Design  
Drainage Structure Erosion Protection  
Dredge Plan Development  
Hydrographic Surveys

#### ***Emergency Flood Fighting***

Flood Magnitude Forecasting  
Flood Timing Forecasting  
Emergency Flood Mitigation Design

## HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING (Continued)

### ***Hydraulic Structure Design***

Culverts  
Inlet Control Structures  
Energy Dissipation Structures  
Stilling Basins  
Reservoir Spillways and Outlet Works  
Model and Prototype Testing

### ***Statistical Analysis***

Flood Frequency  
Regression Analysis  
Monte-Carlo Simulation  
Stochastic Hydrology  
Mixed Population Analysis  
Risk and Uncertainty Analysis

### ***Water Control***

Regulation of 27 Multipurpose Reservoirs  
Real Time Runoff Models Using GIS  
Forecasts of River Flows and Stages  
Hydro-Meteorological Data Collection  
Coordination of Reservoir Releases  
Development of Optimum Water Control Plans

### ***Surface Water Quality Assessment***

Limnological and Riverine Studies  
Network Design Monitoring  
Collection of Water Quality Samples  
Evaluation of Water Quality Data  
Water Quality Modelling  
Assistance in TMDL Development



## GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING

### ***Geotechnical Design of Flood Control Projects***

Earth Dam and Levee Design and Rehabilitation  
Slope Protection Design  
Slope Stability Investigation and Analysis  
Borrow Material Study and Analysis  
Channel Improvement Projects  
Bank Stabilization  
Environmental Restoration and Enhancement  
Feasibility/Cost Analysis  
Flood Mitigation for Emergency Actions



### ***Dam Safety***

Embankment and Foundation Evaluation  
Monitoring System Design, Inspections, and Structural Evaluation  
Underwater Inspections and Scour Evaluation  
Emergency Action Plan Development

### ***Foundation Design***

Building, Pavement, and Bridge Foundation Geotechnical Analyses  
Geotechnical Site Investigations and Analyses for Building Foundations, Pavements, Utilities, Hydraulic Structures, Bridges; and Special Structural Features  
Design, Specification, and Oversight of Subgrade Soil Improvement Methods  
Special Studies to Solve Unique Foundation, Subgrade, and Drainage Problems  
Foundation Design on Expansive Soils

### ***Material Engineering***

Repair/Rehab of Existing Structures  
Painting/Coating of Metallic Surfaces



## DESIGN ENGINEERING

### ***Environmental Design***

Domestic Water Systems Analysis  
Wastewater Systems Analysis  
Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Remediation  
Tech Support for Contract O&M  
Drinking Water Systems

### ***Site Planning and Civil Design***

Community Master Planning  
Landscape Development Plans  
Land Management Plans  
Wetlands Mitigation  
Natural Resources Planning  
Recreational Facilities (campgrounds,  
hiking and biking trails, playgrounds)

### ***Structural Design***

2 and 3-Dimensional Frame Analysis  
Stability and Sliding Analysis  
Concrete, Steel, and Wood Design  
Wind, Seismic, and Hydrodynamic Analysis  
Bridge Design  
Bridge Inspection  
Bridge Rating Analysis

### ***Architectural and Interior Design***

Space Planning  
Historic Preservation and Renovation  
Green Building Design  
Charettes and Customer Surveys  
Wall and Floor Finishes/Coverings  
Furniture Selection, Placement, and Layout  
Color Selection and Coordination

### ***Mechanical Design***

Hydroelectric Turbine Analysis  
Hydroelectric Power Tunnels  
Flood Control Gates  
Pumping Stations  
HVAC and HVAC Controls  
Fire Protection Systems

### ***Electrical Design***

Hydroelectric Equipment and Systems  
Exterior Electrical Distribution  
Interior Electrical Distribution  
Camping Facilities  
Protective Relaying  
Communications Systems



## PLANNING SERVICES

### ***Environmental Planning and Compliance***

BRAC EIS's  
Natural Resources Management  
Fish and Wildlife Plans  
Forest Management Plans  
Aquatic Ecosystem Assessments  
Environmental Impact Statements (EIS's)  
Wetlands Functions/Values Studies  
Mitigation Planning  
Environmental Baseline Surveys  
Threatened/Endangered Species Surveys/Studies

Monitoring Plans  
Plant Biodiversity Studies  
Biological Assessments  
Environmental Assessments  
NEPA/Environmental Compliance  
Land/Resource Management Plans  
Endangered Species Act  
Ecological Risk Assessments  
Fish/Wildlife Surveys/Inventories

### ***Flood Damage Prevention***

Project Definition  
Flood Frequency and Flooded Area Definition  
Flood Damage Assessment  
Alternative Identification and Analysis  
Cooperative Projects with Transportation Agencies  
Economic Sizing and Optimization

### ***Economic and Financial Analysis***

Financial Analyses  
Cost Allocation Studies  
Economic Impact Studies  
Life-Cycle Cost/Benefit Analyses  
Risk and Uncertainty Evaluations  
Privatization Studies for Base Facilities

### ***General Planning***

Resource Planning  
Public Involvement  
Population Projections  
Multiagency Coordination  
Recreation Master Planning

### ***Ecosystem Restoration***

Riverine/Wetland Restoration Definition  
Terrestrial Habitat Restoration Definition  
Ecosystem Project Design  
Alternative Identification/Cost Analysis  
Partnerships with Local Sponsors

### ***Cultural Resources***

NAGPRA Compliance and Consultation  
Archeological Surveys  
Cultural Resources Mitigation  
Historic Properties Management Plans  
National Register Evaluations  
Historic American Buildings (HABS)  
Scopes of Work and Contract Management  
for Cultural Resources Studies



## **RECENT CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS WITHIN THE OMAHA DISTRICT**



Hamburg Flood Damage Reduction, Iowa  
Perry Creek Flood Damage Reduction, Iowa  
Sand Creek Watershed Restoration, Nebraska  
Yellowstone River Ice Jam Analysis, Montana  
Crow Creek Flood Damage Reduction, Wyoming  
Yellowstone River Cumulative Impacts, Montana  
Nathan's Lake Ecosystem Restoration, Nebraska  
Boyer Chute Ecosystem Restoration, Nebraska

South Platte River Ecosystem Restoration, Colorado  
Lower Platte River Nonstructural Analysis, Nebraska  
Antelope Creek Flood Damage Reduction, Nebraska  
Wood River Flood Damage Reduction, Nebraska  
Pender Flood Damage Reduction, Nebraska  
James River Water Control Manual Update, North and South Dakota  
Howells Flood Damage Reduction, Nebraska  
Denison Flood Damage Reduction, Iowa  
Pierre-Fort Pierre Nonstructural Flood Mitigation, South Dakota  
Upper Mississippi River Frequency Analysis

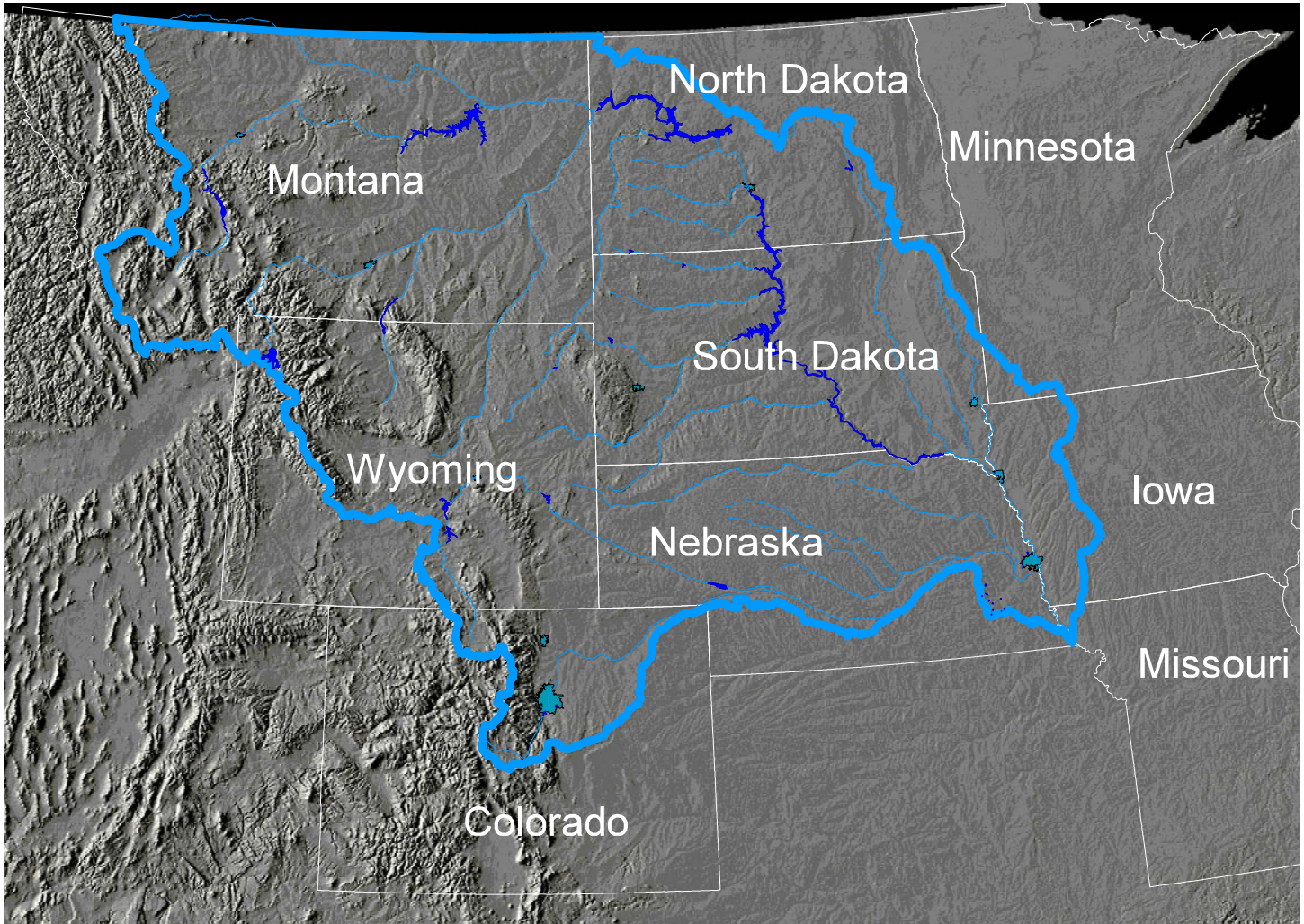


## **RECENT CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS WITHIN THE OMAHA DISTRICT (Continued)**

Niobrara and Missouri River Sediment Recon Study, South Dakota and Nebraska  
Denver County Reconnaissance Study, Colorado  
Highway 12 Road Raise/Relocation, Nebraska  
Big Sioux River Flood Damage Reduction, South Dakota  
Missouri River Fish and Wildlife Mitigation, Nebraska and Iowa  
Missouri National Recreational River (MNRR), Nebraska and South Dakota  
Cultural Resources—White Swan Area, South Dakota  
Cherry Creek Dam Safety Analysis, Colorado  
Restoration of Abandoned Mine Sites, Montana  
Beulah Flood Damage Reduction, North Dakota  
Mandan Flood Damage Reduction, North Dakota  
Kingfisher Point Ecosystem Restoration, Colorado  
Hulett Flood Plain Information, Wyoming  
Elkhorn River Flood Plain Information, Nebraska  
Sand Hills Hydrology Study, Nebraska  
West Papillion Creek Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analyses, Phase 2, Nebraska  
Sioux City Master Drainage Plan, Iowa  
Lincoln Flood Plain Ordinance Revisions, Nebraska  
Boyer River Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analyses, Iowa  
Miles City Flood Damage Reduction, Montana  
MNRR Pre-dredging Elutriate Study, Nebraska  
MNRR Turbidity Study, Nebraska and South Dakota  
Glendive Flood Damage Reduction, Montana



# Omaha District Civil Works Boundary



US Army Corps  
of Engineers®  
Omaha District